




**GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY  
:: AUTHORITY. ::**

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**Annual Report**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,**  
AND  
**SANITARY INSPECTOR,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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*GLOSSOP :  
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# Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the  
Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

At the commencement of the New Year I again beg leave to present to you my Report on the Sanitation of the Borough.

In the Local Government Board's letter accompanying the forms for the Returns of Vital Statistics to be appended to the Annual Report for 1915 the following passage occurs :—  
“It is not proposed to issue this year the usual memorandum on the preparation of Annual Reports. The Board consider that many of the details usually inserted in the Annual Report, such as descriptions of the district, and of the water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal, &c., may be omitted, and that the Report may be confined to a record of what has taken place during the year.”

In last year's Report I wrote :— “Topographical description of the district would not be advisable this year, as we do not know what use might be made of it.”



The same applies to this year. I propose then, to give you the facts relating to the sanitary organisation of the town in as concise a manner as possible.

The district is on the millstone grit, and the subsoil in most parts is clay.

#### AREA.

Land, 3033 acres: Water, 17 acres; Total, 3050 acres.

#### POPULATION AND INHABITED HOUSES.

	Census 1901.		Census 1911.		Civil population and Inhabited Houses estimated for 1915.
Population.....	21,526	...	21,688	...	20,665
Inhabited Houses...	4,887	...	5,194	...	5,275
New houses erected during the year					18

N.B.—For the estimate of the civil population I have to thank the Registrar General.

#### RATEABLE VALUE.

Borough Rate	...	...	...	£87,193
General District Rate	...	...	...	£82,425
Assessable Value	...	...	...	£82,425

#### OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

Cotton spinning and weaving, calico printing, and paper making, are the chief employments. Great numbers of the men of military age are away serving their country.

#### PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

We have a Workhouse Infirmary, Wood's General Hospital, the Partington Convalescent Home, and the Glossop Corporation Isolation Hospital at Gamesley.

There is a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the County, near Chesterfield.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Glossop, Whitfield, and part of Dinting are supplied by the Corporation; Higher Dinting is supplied from a reservoir of Lord Howard's and from springs; Simmondley is also supplied by Lord Howard and from springs; Brookfield, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield and Padfield are supplied with water by Lord Howard.

Some houses in Whitfield are supplied by a Private Water Company.

### RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT.

By the kindness of Mr. Garner I am enabled to supply the following figures from observations taken at Swineshaw Reservoirs :—

				1913.		1914.		1915.
				Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
January	...	...	...	3·78	...	3·72	...	6·51
February	...	...	...	1·37	...	2·53	...	4·79
March	...	...	...	5·05	...	5·16	...	2·38
April	...	...	...	3·45	...	1·68	...	1·34
May	...	...	...	3·05	...	2·94	...	1·34
June	...	...	...	2·27	...	3·31	...	2·40
July	...	...	...	1·30	...	4·21	...	5·51
August	...	...	...	2·20	...	3·45	...	4·58
September	...	...	...	1·98	...	2·83	...	1·05
October	.	...	...	3·36	...	3·15	...	2·23
November	...	...	...	3·59	...	4·91	...	3·84
December	...	...	...	3·05	...	6·04	...	8·25
Yearly Totals				34·45		43·93		44·22

## DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

List of houses occupied or unoccupied for which water is laid on or available :—

Supplied from public sources..	..	5159
With no supply within 100 yards	...	None
Supplied from surface wells (estimated)		171
„ „ springs (estimated)	...	132

Some houses have more than one source of supply. There is a constant supply, but if water closets were generally adopted, a larger supply would be required.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Trade effluents are now fairly dealt with.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewage Works at Lower Gamesley are, I think, in good working order.

Earthenware pipes have been laid for some of the property formerly provided with stone sewers. The pipe sewers being constructed for Newshaw Lane and Chadwick Street have been completed.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

For houses occupied or fit for occupation :—

Approximate No. of houses with privy middens	...	...	165
Do. do. do. pail closets	...	...	3950
Do. do. do. water closets	...	...	756
Do. do. do. slop-water closets	...	...	459

The number of pails for the 3950 houses is 2551.



Number of houses converted from privy middens to water closets during the year...	...	...	...	None
Number of houses converted from privy middens to pail closets during the year	...	...	...	None
Number of defective privies improved	...	...	...	200
Number of houses converted from pail closets to water closets, or waste water closets	...	...	...	6
Number of houses provided with water closets during the year	...	...	...	7
Number of houses provided with waste water closets during the year	...	...	...	20

N.B.—Some houses have more than one sanitary convenience each.

#### POLICY OF THE COUNCIL.

The gradual abolition of privy middens and pail closets, and the substitution of water closets; the abolition of open ashpits and, where possible, the adoption of bins.

During war-time, however, progress is apt to be retarded.

#### SCAVENGING.

There is no Public Scavenging. The work is done by the Corporation at the request of, and at the cost of, the owners. The Sanitary Department empties pails, ashpits and bins when requested by owners. Any private person may empty any ashpit or dustbin and deposit the contents on the Corporation depots without charge.

Pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly at 4/- each per year. Ashbins are emptied weekly at 3/4 each per year. Ashpits are emptied at 1/- and 1/4 per load. Water for a water-closet is charged at 5/- per year.

Owing to increased cost of labour and materials these charges will have to be re-considered.

### DETAILS OF SCAVENGING.

Ashes and ashbin contents are removed in covered carts to the various depots. Contents of pails are emptied into barrels and removed to the Sewage Works. Pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly as required. Ashbins are emptied weekly. Ashpits are emptied when orders are received from the owners.

### SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made by the Inspector and his Assistant					18,415
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	2
Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	1,250

### NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS.

			Informal Notices served by the Sanitary Inspector		Legal Notices served by the Authority		Nuisances Abated		In hand	
<i>Dwelling Houses :</i>										
Repaired	...	...	...	39	...	—	...	39	...	—
Closed as unfit for human habitation under Hous- ing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	—	...	2	...	2	...	—
Disinfection		...	...	382	...	—	...	382	..	—
<i>Drainage :</i>										
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Defective Traps, Inlets and Drains	...	...	...	71	...	—	...	70	...	1
Drains obstructed		...	..	47	...	—	...	47	...	—
<i>Closets and Ashpits :</i>										
Insanitary Privies and Ash- pits	...	...	...	327	...	—	...	320	...	7
Insufficient Accommodation				11	...	—	...	11	...	—
				—		—		—		—
Carried forward		...		877		2		871		8

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS—*Continued.*

	Informal Notices served by the Sanitary Inspector		Legal Notices served by the Authority		Nuisances Abated		In hand	
<i>Closets and Ashpits (continued):</i>								
Brought forward	...	877		2		871		8
Conversion of Pail Closets and Privies into W.C.'s	...	6	...	—	...	6	...	—
Defective W.C.'s	...	32	...	—	...	31	...	1
<i>Other Defects:</i>								
Surfaces of Courts & Yards		2	...	—	...	—	...	2
Eaves, Spouts, and Down Spouts	...	8	...	—	...	8	...	—
Urinals Defective	...	1		—	...	1	...	—
Water Supply	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Offensive Accumulations	...	707	...	—	...	702	...	5
Animals Improperly Kept		1	...	—	...	1	...	—
Pig Sties	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Smoke Nuisances	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	—
Overcrowding	...	—	..	—	...	—	...	—
Foul Condition of Houses		15	...	—	...	14	...	1
Nuisances not specified above	...	21	...	—	...	21	...	—
Totals		1671		2		1656		17

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE  
CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS

Relating to Sanitary Matters.

<i>Bye-Laws for</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>	
New Streets and Buildings ..	November 9th, 1892	
Alteration of Buildings ...	”	”
Nuisances ..	”	”
Decent Conduct of Persons Using Sani- tary Conveniences ...	”	”

LIST OF BYE-LAWS—*continued*.

<i>Bye-Laws for</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
Common Lodging-Houses .. ...	November 9th, 1892
Slaughter-houses ... ..	„ „
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops ...	February 25th, 1903
Offensive Trades ... ..	„ „
Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Glossop, and the Prevention of Nuisances ... ..	May 18th, 1904

There are three common lodging-houses, 27 slaughter-houses, and 13 places where offensive trades are being carried on.

LODGING HOUSES.—There are three registered common lodging-houses in the Borough. The Chief Constable is Inspector.

The houses are visited daily by the Police.

The number accommodated during 1915 were :—

Men ...	7261
Women ...	728
Children ...	10
Total ..	<hr/> 7999

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are 13 places in which such trades are carried on in the Borough. One is a sulphate of ammonia manufactory looked after by a special Inspector under the Alkali Act, and one is a soap and size works. The other 11 are tripe-dressing establishments.

Fifty-one visits were paid to these during 1915. Three of them required fresh lime-washing. Otherwise they were found to be satisfactory.

There are no cellar dwellings, that I know of, now occupied in the Borough.



## PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Most of the Schools are in fairly good sanitary condition. The two Schools that have been recently built are models. Two of the Schools have got pail closets. The others have water closets with automatic flush.

The water supply of the Schools in All Saints' and St. James' Wards is from the Corporation Waterworks. In Hadfield Ward the supply is from Reservoirs belonging to Lord Howard of Glossop.

### ACTION TAKEN WITH REGARD TO PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no serious epidemic requiring the closure of Schools during the year 1915.

The following contagious cases were found during the Medical Inspection of the Schools :—

Ringworm	...	...	...	6 cases.
Impetigo	...	...	...	4 „

The cases of Ringworm were excluded.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The arrangements in the Borough for Medical Inspection of school children are under the control of the Glossop Education Authority. The Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer.

In the routine examination 490 boys and 490 girls, making a total of 980, were examined.

Of these 190 boys and 161 girls, making a total of 351, came under the category of entrants; 158 boys and 175 girls, making a total of 333, were in the group between 8 and 9 years of age; while 142 boys and 154 girls, making a total of 296, were classed as leavers.

In addition to the above, 17 boys and 12 girls, making a total of 29, were examined as special cases.



The defects found are classified in the report to the Education Authority.

337 children considered defective at the first examination were re-examined after an interval.

The Schools Nurse paid 46 visits to schools with the Doctor and 33 visits by herself. She made 4196 examinations for verminous conditions, etc. She paid 74 home visits.

### FOOD.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Cow-keepers on Register in the Borough ...	57
Do. do. do. outside ...	40
Number of Cows (approximately) ... ..	500
Number of Milk-sellers not Cowkeepers...	5
Cubic space required by the Bye-laws ... ..	600 c. ft.
Cows Condemned on account of Tuberculous Udders ..	None

#### INSPECTION OF COW HOUSES, &c.

	Number Registered.	Inspections Made.	Defects Found.	Defects Remedied.
Cow-houses ...	96	218	20	20
Dairies ...	56	83	5	5
Milk-shops ...	5	14	—	—

The Milk is partly produced in the Borough, and partly imported. Some of the milk comes from the adjoining Cheshire districts, and some from Hayfield district; but most of the imported milk comes from Glossop-Dale Rural District.

#### MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

Sixty-five samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

Unfortunately two of the Containers of the Milk Samples were broken in transit.

The Samples were as follows :—

Milk	...	...	..	...	46	samples.
Butter	...	..	...	...	3	do.
Lard	...	...	..	...	1	do.
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	...	2	do.
Flowers of Sulphur	..	...	...	...	2	do.
Tartaric Acid	...	...	...	...	2	do.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Borax	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	3	do.

The Analyst reported 8 samples of Milk as below the standard. In 5 cases there were prosecutions. In 1 case the milk was only slightly below the standard and the vendor was warned. In 2 cases the samples were informal. In 4 cases the milk was so near standard that the Analyst allowed the milk to pass as genuine, but of slightly inferior quality. In these cases the vendors were warned by the Inspector.

473 visits were paid to places other than slaughter-houses, in which foods were prepared, as to the tripe-dressing and cow-heel establishments, pork butchers, blood-pudding, sausage, and brawn makers', fish dealers' premises, chip potato, peas and bean shops, and ice-cream makers' shops.

Seven frozen stomachs for tripe-making were destroyed.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	..	...	...	...	55
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	71
Notices served	...	...	...	...	1
Defects abated	...	.	...	...	5

The Bakehouses in general were found in good condition.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Assistant Inspector is a qualified Meat Inspector, and he makes inspections during and after the slaughtering of animals.

Number of Slaughter-houses on Register	27
Inspections .. ... ..	540
Notices served .. ... ..	8
Defects abated .. ... ..	12

Taken as a whole the slaughter-houses were found in good condition.

#### MEAT CONDEMNED.

Condemned for Tuberculosis :—

- 6 Parts (chiefly forequarters) of Cows.
- 22 Pairs of Lungs.
- 10 Livers.
- 2 Bovine Heads.
- 8 Swine Heads.
- 6 Swine Plucks.

Condemned for other diseased conditions :—

- 1 Sheep's Liver for Cirrhosis.
- 3 Bovine Livers for Hydatid Cysts.
- 1 Do. do. for Abscesses.
- 23 lbs. Frozen Beef for Bone Taint.
- 1 Carcase of Pig slaughtered (*in extremis*) through illness.
- 7 Unsound Frozen Tripe Stomachs.

#### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

In March 1915, three localities were scheduled, comprising a considerable number of houses, some of them back to back houses.

War conditions considerably hindered the work, but 671 inspections and re-inspections were made in 1915.

The defects found, and the action taken, are recorded in the following table, prepared for me by Mr. Dane :—

# Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—List of Work in hand, not completed in 1915.

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Nature of the Defects.	Action taken by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop ...	2	A	March 1914	April 1914	Fast sheet windows. Defective trap. Surface of Yard defective; an extra privy required.	Notice served	In hand	Work in Contractor's hands not finished.
"	2	F	"	"	End of house damp. Yard not effectually drained nor surfaced.	"	"	Partly done.
"	4	G	"	"	Minor internal repairs. Pointing and painting required. Yard not effectually drained and channelled nor surfaced. Foul ashpit. Insufficient privy accommodation.	"	"	Yard and privy not done.
"	4	H	"	"	These houses are in bad repair, internally and externally. Yard requires channelling and re-surfacing. Foul open ashpit. Conveniences require repair.	"	Nothing done.	Legal notice served.
"	6	K	Dec. 30, 1914	Jany. 25, 1915	Fast sheet windows. Defective sink water pipes. Rain-water fall pipes connected with drains. Drainage defective. Damp end wall. Conveniences require repairs. The houses also require minor repairs. The yard is inefficiently drained and requires re-surfacing. One extra privy required. The drainage is of stone "soughs."	Notices to be served	In hand	None of these houses are in such bad repair as to be unfit for habitation



*Continued.*

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Nature of the Defects.	Action taken by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop ...	4	L	Dec. 30, 1914	Jany. 25, 1915	Fast sheet windows to kitchens. Sash windows require cords. Houses require minor repairs and decorating. Sink waste pipes defective. Rain-water gutters and fall pipes defective and require repairs, and to be made to discharge upon stench traps. End of house damp through walls requiring repointing. Yard inefficiently drained, channelled, nor surfaced. Conveniences require minor repairs to roofs. Two of these houses are back to back ones.	Notices to be served	In hand	None of these houses are in such bad repair as to be unfit for habitation.
"	6	N	"	"	These are through houses. Minor internal repairs are required to some of the houses. Fast sheet windows to be altered to sash windows. Rain-water pipes are connected with drains. Stair treads require repairs. Foul open ashpit, dustbin should be substituted in lieu of it. Yard is inefficiently drained, channelled, nor surfaced.	"	"	"



*Continued.*

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Nature of the Defects.	Action taken by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop ...	3	O	Dec. 30, 1914	Jan'y. 25, 1915	These are through houses. Painting, papering, and minor repairs are required to all of them. Roofs are slightly leaky in places. The yard is not efficiently drained, channelled, nor surfaced. Conveniences require rain-water gutters and fall pipes. All the rainwater discharge pipes require to be caused to discharge upon stench traps.	Notices to be served	In hand	None of these houses are in such bad repair as to be unfit for habitation.
"	5	R	Dec. 29, 1914	"	Common yard requires attention and minor repairs are required to the houses.	"	"	"
"	4	T	"	"	Common yard is also used by "G" tenants. Same defects apply to these houses. The Sanitary conveniences also require minor repairs. New cords and weights are required to some of the back windows.	"	"	"

# Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—Report and Houses Inspected, 1915.

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Nature of the Defects.	Action taken by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop...	5	A (1)	Dec. 15, 1915	—	Yard surface in bad state of repair. Requires channelling and additional gully-traps providing. Extra Sanitary Convenience required. New rain-water down spouts required. Minor repairs are necessary to roofs and flagged floors. All windows must be altered to sash system and made to open top and bottom. Cords, weights, and sashes required to all windows. One house requires re-decorating.	In hand	In hand	
"	5	B	"	—	Yard surface insanitary and in bad repair. Channelling and drainage required. Decorating, painting and lime-washing required to two of these houses. Minor general repairs required to walls, roofs, ceilings and floors. New stair treads required. Also repairs are necessary to several ovens and boilers in these houses. The roofs of the Sanitary Conveniences in the yard are defective and allow rain to get through.	"	"	

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Nature of the Defects.	Action taken by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop ...	8	C	Dec. 31, 1915	—	Very large common yard, surface of which is in bad state of repair. Requires resurfacing, channelling and draining. Two foul open ashpits. Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences. All windows require altering to sash system and should be made to open top and bottom. General repairs are required to all these houses. Repairs are necessary to several sets of fixtures here. Pointing requires renewal to some of the houses in rear.	In hand	In hand	
"	10	D	"	—	Very large common yard. Surface is very wet and insanitary. Requires resurfacing, channelling and draining. Very large insanitary ashpit. Should have bins substituted for this. Extra Sanitary Convenience is required. Houses at rear require the pointing renewing. Several new waste water pipes are necessary. All windows require altering to the sash system and must be made to open top and bottom. Repairs to plaster is needed to most of these houses. General repairs and re-decorating is very requisite here. The flagged floors require renewals and repairs. Several fire ranges and fixtures require attention. Gutters, stack pipes and down spouts require overhauling and renewing where needed. Roofs require attention as rain penetrates into several bedrooms here.	"	"	

Page I, relates to work continued from 1914, and the letters on that page are related to the corresponding letters in the table to be found in the Report for 1914.

It will be readily understood that remedial measures have been very much impeded by the difficulty of obtaining labour.

The houses of the working classes in this district are fairly good as compared to many similar districts.

No cases of overcrowding were found in 1915.

For an urban district the open spaces round houses are in most cases fairly satisfactory.

Owners of 39 houses in the Borough were stimulated by the Inspections to improve their premises voluntarily.

The erection of new houses is under the supervision of the Surveyor.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 62 factories and 2 factory laundries on the register. There are 138 registered workshops, including 55 bakeries.

During 1915 there were 154 inspections of factories and 415 of workshops, making a total of 569.

Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—

- i. Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (Sect. 101). None.
- ii. Breaches of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).—1. (Remedied, 1).
- iii. Failure as regards lists of Outworkers (s. 107).—None.



- iv. Giving out work to be done in premises which are  
(a) unwholesome (s. 108) ; or infected (s. 110).—  
None.
- v. Allowing wearing apparel to be made on premises  
infected by Scarlet Fever or Smallpox (s. 109).—  
None.

Factory Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—

- i. Want of cleanliness.—None.
- ii. Want of ventilation.—None.
- iii. Overcrowding.—None.
- iv. Want of drainage of floors.—None.
- v. Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation.—  
None.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

As may be inferred from this Report, the Sanitary Inspectors do a great deal of excellent work.

The Infectious Hospital at Gamesley is well conducted by the Master and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their staff.

There is no Hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis in the neighbourhood, but a dispensary has been established, and is doing good work.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

Act.	When adopted.	When came into operation.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890...	May 27th, 1891 ...	July 1st, 1891.
Infectious Diseases Notifi- cation Act, 1889 ...	Sept. 28th, 1892 ...	Oct. 10th, 1892
Infectious Diseases Pre- vention Act, 1890 ...	Sept. 28th, 1892 ...	Oct. 10th, 1892
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Sec. 95 of Part 10 ...	Aug. 16th, 1909 ...	Oct. 4th, 1909
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ... ..	March 5th, 1913 ...	May 12th, 1913



### FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) HOUSING.—Continuation of work under the regulations of the Local Government Board, under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

(b) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS.—Water closets should be gradually substituted for other forms of closet.

(c) PAVING BACK YARDS.—Back yards should be paved to prevent offensive matter from soaking into the soil, and to prevent dust from flying about and getting into milk, etc.

(d) SEWERING OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Stone sewers should be abolished, and earthenware pipes substituted.

(e) SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging should be adopted. Bins should be adopted in place of ashpits.

(f) WATER SUPPLY.—When the water-closet system is generally adopted, a further supply of water will be required.

(g) MILK should be supplied pure without removal of butter fat, and should be carefully protected from contamination.

(h) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In the absence of a steam disinfecter, I think our methods of disinfection are the best available.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ery- sipelas
No. of Cases notified...	0 ...	98 ...	9 ...	4 ...	3 ...	11
No. removed to Hospital ...	0 ...	67 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0	0

I think we had no return cases in 1915.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED  
IN TEN YEARS.

	Diphtheria, including Mem- branous Croup	Ery- sipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puer- peral Fever	Pul- monary Tuber- culosis	Other Forms of Tuber- culosis	Small- pox
1906...	18	19	208	14	2	...	...	...
1907...	7	17	189	4	1	...	...	...
1908...	10	13	48	13	3	...	...	...
1909...	2	14	242	5	1	...	...	...
1910...	9	9	106	12	4	...	...	...
1911...	16	5	31	15	1	2	...	...
1912...	9	17	21	14	2	38	...	...
1913...	12	12	37	4	1	62	15	...
1914...	11	22	256	...	2	42	15	...
1915...	9	11	98	4	3	35	8	...

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria (1) day school masters are notified by certificate by the Medical Officer of Health ; (2) Sunday school superintendents are notified in a similar manner : (3) public libraries, laundries, and pawnbrokers are notified by the Inspector.

Anti-toxin is now supplied free of charge to poor people.

In cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, disinfectants, and instructions for their use, are given to the occupiers of infected houses. When cases are kept at home, the houses are re-visited many times by the Inspector. This goes on until the case is considered free from infection. The clothes are ordered to be washed, and, when possible boiled.

Clothing and bed-clothes are thoroughly boiled, when possible without injury to, or destruction of, the fabric, after being steeped in disinfectant solution, and afterwards washed with carbolic soap. Rooms and woodwork are scrubbed with carbolic soap and water. They are afterwards sprayed with formalide, and disinfected with sulphur-dioxide gas.

Disinfection is carried out by the Inspector or his Assistant.

There is no steam disinfecter.

The above routine applies to the epidemics now prevalent. Small-pox calls for further measures.

The County Council kindly aids diagnosis in cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever by bacteriological examinations.

This assistance is often taken advantage of by the medical practioners of the neighbourhood.

Eucalyptus Oil is supplied gratuitously for inunction of patients isolated at their own homes.

#### NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

There was no serious outbreak during 1915.

#### FLIES.

In May, leaflets containing instructions as to prevention and destruction of flies, and warnings as to the evils caused by them, were distributed from house to house.

#### DIARRHŒA.

In June, recommendations of means for preventing Diarrhœa, were published in the local newspapers.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Borough during 1915 were 13, giving a death-rate per thousand inhabitants of 0·63.

The deaths in 1914 were 15, death-rate 0·68

Do. 1913 were 27, do. 1·24

Do. 1912 were 23, do. 1·05

Of the 13 who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 were men and 8 women. In 1914 there were 8 men and 7 women. In 1913 there 17 men and 10 women.

The numbers in the second five year period of the decade 1900 to 1910 were :—

			Men.		Women.
1906	...	...	18	...	13
1907	...	...	14	...	11
1908	...	...	14	...	9
1909	...	...	11	...	7
1910	...	...	14	...	5

In every year studied, except 1915, there were more deaths of men than of women from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In some districts this is not so.

I have previously accounted for this proportion by pointing out that in this district the majority, both of men and women, were employed indoors, the proportion even of men who were out of door workers being small, and the further fact that men as a class were more given to intemperance—and, I might have added, to congregating in public houses and clubs where they might infect one another—than women were. It might be further remarked that men, when they associate with one another, are more given to smoking and spitting.

In 1915 the conditions were to a large extent altered. The men of the ages at which Pulmonary Tuberculosis is most prevalent were in large numbers out in the open, drilling and route-marching, while alcoholic facilities were curtailed.

This line of argument is not affected by the fact that the Registrar General does not add military deaths to those of the civil population, because sufferers from a chronic



disease such as Pulmonary Tuberculosis is, in the majority of cases would be discharged from the army, and a death occurring among them would be the death of a civilian.

It may be argued that the numbers are small, and that conclusions can not be drawn from them, but yet it must be conceded that the change in the proportion is remarkable.

We await with interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the return of these men to civil life, and we hope that their open-air experience may have created a desire for open-air conditions.

I now present to you tables showing the age, and status, or occupation of each man or woman dying from this disease during 1915, as also a table showing the months of the year in which the deaths occurred :—

#### MEN.

Age.	Status or Occupation.
47	... Cotton Weaver.
17	... Labourer, probably in-door.
57	... Labourer, probably out-door.
36	... Cotton Self-actor Minder.
52	... Stone Mason.

#### WOMEN.

Age.	Status or Occupation.
17	... Spinster. Cotton Weaver.
32	... Wife of Weaver's Overlooker.
30	... Married Woman. Cotton Weaver.
56	... Widow of Labourer.
38	... Married Woman.
22	... Spinster. Paper Mill Hand.
27	... Spinster. Bleach Works Hand.
21	... Cotton Card Room Hand.



## DEATHS BY MONTHS.

The 13 deaths occurred in the months of the year as follows :—

January	...	...	...	...	3
February	..	...	...	...	0
March	...	...	...	...	0
April	...	...	...	...	2
May	...	...	...	...	1
June	...	...	...	...	1
July	...	...	...	...	3
August	...	...	...	...	1
September	..	...	...	...	0
October	...	...	...	...	1
November	...	...	...	...	0
December	...	...	...	...	1

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF  
TUBERCULOSIS.

While we describe the public agencies at work for prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis, we must not forget to make grateful mention of the work done by the private practitioners of the town; without their assistance the public work would be very imperfectly done.

When a case of Tuberculosis is notified a visit is paid by the Health Visitor, who takes notes, and gives advice on the hygienic agencies that counteract the disease, including the all important open window.

Perhaps the most complete and practical instruction is conveyed by a period of residence in a Sanatorium.

However, the Health Visitor, or nurse, whichever you may call her, does good work.

Miss Leresche did good work, and we have hopes of equally good work in future.

Under the auspices of the County Council and County Insurance Committee there is a Tuberculosis Dispensary in Surrey Street, which does good work under the able administration of Dr. R. C. Holt.

The Dispensary has been open during the year on ninety-eight days. 2,359 attendances have been made by patients, giving an average daily attendance of 24.

Six patients have been sent to Sanatoria, 142 patients have attended, and the number of new cases inscribed on the register was 49.

21 patients have been discharged, and one has died. Of the patients discharged 12 recovered, and nine left the district.

The Dispensary is open free to all cases of suspected Tuberculosis.

It is open on Mondays and Tuesdays. The hours on each day are :—

3-30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

There is no local Sanatorium, but there is a Sanatorium for the County in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield.

Disinfection of houses after deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is done by the Inspectors.

The County Council kindly undertakes the examination of Sputum at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Derby.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality for 1915 was 114·84 per thousand births.

#### SPECIAL REPORTS.

There were no Special Reports in 1915.

#### VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Tables or forms supplied by the Local Government Board are printed with this Report.

The Births and Death Rates were as follows :—

Birth Rate ... ..	17·27
Gross Death Rate ... ..	13·64
Nett Death Rate ... ..	14·22
Corrected Death Rate ... ..	14·40
Infantile Death Rate ... ..	114·84
Phthisis Death Rate ... ..	0·63
Zymotic Death Rate ... ..	0·77

There were eight inquests held.

The nett death rate, which is, I think, the rate to go by, was rather higher than the rate of 1914, when it was 13·9. With the one exception of 1914 it was the lowest since 1910, which is pretty fair considering that so many of our healthy young men have withdrawn from the civil population to join the military. It should be understood that we only deal with civil deaths, and civil populations, the estimate of the civil population being supplied by the Registrar General.

The infantile death rate is higher than that of 1914, but lower than that of 1913. It is possible that the employment of women on munitions, and other works under the powerful and combined influences of patriotism, and high wages, may have had a bad effect upon the infantile death rate.

In conclusion, I have to thank the officials of the Borough, especially Messrs. S. and H. Dane, and Mr. Davis, for assistance in the preparation of the report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

**DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.**

*Loch Maree House,  
Glossop,*

*March 9th, 1916.*

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

## Vital Statistics of the Whole District during 1915 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Area of District in Acres (land and inland water)	Total population at all ages at Census, 1911	Total families or separate occupiers at Census, 1911	3050 21688 5194
		Uncor-rected Number	Number	Nett.	Rate	Number	Rate	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.						
								Number	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1910	21672	456	.....	21.0	281	12.9	5	7	40	87.7	283	13.0				
1911	21692	473	475	21.9	340	15.6	2	18	99	208.4	356	16.4				
1912	21724	390	391	18.0	302	13.9	3	15	44	112.5	314	14.4				
1913	21756	389	389	17.9	303	13.9	8	17	51	131.1	312	14.3				
1914	21788	399	399	18.3	296	13.6	6	13	36	90.2	303	13.9				
1915	20665	356	357	17.3	282	13.6	8	20	41	114.8	294	14.2				



TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the year 1915.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			Total Cases Re-moved to Hos-pital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.				
Diphtheria (including Mem-branous Croup) ... ..	9	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	5	4	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	11	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	3	2	6	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	98	...	38	56	2	1	1	...	40	43	15	67
Enteric Fever ... ..	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	35	...	...	8	12	10	5	...	12	18	5	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	8	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	2	3	3	...
Totals ... ..	168	1	41	74	18	20	11	3	65	72	31	67

Gamesley Isolation Hospital, provided by Glossop Corporation.  
 Chesterfield Sanatorium, provided by the County Council.

# BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1915.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 yrs	2 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 and upwards.	
All Causes Certified	294	41	8	7	6	11	27	80	114	26
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	7	1
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	39	...	...	...	1	1	2	15	20	2
Bronchitis	42	4	2	...	...	1	...	7	28	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	20	6	1	2	1	...	2	6	2	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	5	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	10	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	1	1
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	80	6	3	2	...	2	5	16	46	15
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...
Totals	294	41	8	7	6	11	27	80	114	26

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

# Infant Mortality during the Year 1915.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes Certified ... ..	7	1	3	1	12	8	9	7	5	41
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	6
Enteritis ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	9
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ... ..	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	6
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Totals ... ..	7	1	3	1	12	8	9	7	5	41

Nett Births in year: Legitimate 344, Illegitimate 13.

Nett Deaths of infants in the year: 41.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH  
ANNUAL :: REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,  
FOR THE  
Year ended 31st day of December, 1915.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses  
of the Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting to you for the 37th year as your Inspector, this my Annual Report, I take the opportunity of drawing your attention to the fact, that owing to war conditions, it has been difficult to do the work of the department in the usual manner; through the changing of the workmen, and the difficulty of getting work of a structural character done, owing to the lack of men to do it. During the year, I have had to re-arrange the department four times; and to re-organise the collection and disposal of dust-bin refuse completely. These, and other causes have prevented the usual progressive work from being done; and have brought the proceedings under the Housing and Town Planning to a temporary stoppage or nearly so, owing to owners, though willing, being unable to get tradesmen to do the work of repairing the houses, because of the shortage of the craftsmen required for such work.



The statistics of the department have, as usual, been supplied by me to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. J. Mackenzie, for use in his report, which will be given under the same cover as this.

#### SCAVENGING OF HOUSE REFUSE AND EXCREMENT.

The system for the removal of these in this Borough is still a voluntary one.

The excrement and urine, tripe dressers' and butchers' offal, and fish dealers' refuse, are all regularly collected and removed in covered vehicles to the Sewage Outfall Works; and are there dealt with by your Surveyor.

The ash-bin system is still advancing, and the ash-pits are being gradually cleared away. This bin refuse is now collected weekly by the department and has thereby effected a great improvement throughout the Borough.

The number of bins now in use is 1,484 as against 1,343 last year. Usually there are two cottages using one bin.

The removal of the remainder of the house refuse is done as in former years, by farmers and others, or by the department at the request of the owners at a charge fixed according to distance. These charges are to be re-arranged at an early date.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Those notified to the department for inspection and disinfection during the year were as follows:—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Totals this year.	Last year.
Scarlet Fever	40	43	15	98	256
Enteric Fever	1	2	1	4	0
Puerperal Fever	2	0	1	3	2
Erysipelas	3	2	6	11	22
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup	5	4	0	9	11
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 291

The total number of houses disinfected after the removal or recovery of the cases was 101, and the rooms disinfected were 302.

They were disinfected by being sprayed with "Formalide" or by being "stoved" with sulphur dioxide gas, S.O.<sub>2</sub>

Free disinfectants were given during sickness, with instructions how to use them to the best advantages.

The disinfectants used were: Eucalyptus Oil, also M.O.H., and Killgerm Fluids, of a guaranteed co-efficient strength of 20. Everything that could be washed was treated with a solution of one of the fluid disinfectants, and afterwards washed with carbolic soap; and boiled when possible. Articles that could not be boiled were sprayed, and disinfected when the house was being dealt with. Several beds have been destroyed by fire at the request of the owners, principally after cases of tuberculosis, or owing to being verminous. Eighty rooms in nineteen houses were disinfected after consumptive cases by order of the Medical Officer of Health, and with the consent of the occupier.

The cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital were:—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Totals this year.	Last year.
Scarlet Fever	... 30	... 29	... 8	... 67	... 95

The requirements at the Hospital are as reported in previous years.

#### THE MILK SUPPLY.

"The evil that cries loudest for strong legislation for the preservation of infant life."

I am very much interested, as no doubt you know, in this portion of my work, owing to a great desire to reduce the infantile mortality of this Borough to a minimum. I am far from being satisfied as to the cleanliness of the milk supply or its quality; although I must acknowledge that the majority of the milk purveyors have made much progress in both its cleanliness and quality during the year.

There are still, however, some dealers who remain in the old rut, and who ignore what they call all "new fangled methods" of keeping the cowhouses and cattle clean, and they are not above suspicion of uncleanness in themselves and their clothing while milking the cows or delivering the milk to their customers.

These old ideas are hard to kill, so all I can do is to keep trying to teach them that dirt in milk, from whatever source it is got, makes the milk very dangerous to drink, especially for infants; and is often the cause of much illness and loss of infant life.

Parents are also very much to blame for the careless manner in which the milk is kept, and used for the feeding of infants. These people, I am pleased to say, are gradually being taught the necessity of extreme care and cleanliness, when children are being brought up on milk, other than from the mother's natural supply, either because the mother has no natural supply or is forced to substitute other milk owing to having to go to work in the mills.

During the year 46 samples of milk were obtained for analysis, and were submitted to the Public Analyst. Two persons were warned whose milk was slightly below the standard for milk fat, and three were warned for milk being slightly below the standard for milk solids



other than fat. Four of these were so near the standard that the analyst passed them as “genuine, but of slightly inferior quality.”

One person was fined one pound and costs for refusing to sell when asked for a sample for analysis by the Inspector. Five other persons were prosecuted either for abstracting milk fat, or for adding water to the milk. The total amount of fines and costs amounted to £18 6s. 0d. in these five cases.

The following is the result of the analysis of the samples :—

	Milk Fat.		Solids not Fat.		Total Solids
Average of 28 samples passed by the Public Analyst as genuine ...	3·68	...	8·77	...	12·45
Average of 22 excluding the 6 best	3·33	...	8·8	...	12·13
Average of 6 best samples ...	4·94	...	8·66	...	13·6
The best sample, which was Morn- ings Milk, was slightly deficient in solids, not fat ...	5·75	...	7·51	...	13·26
Average of 6 samples sold as Skimmed or Part Skimmed Milk	2·4	...	8·66	...	11·06
Average of 6 samples obtained informally ...	3·06	...	8·47	...	11·53
Average of the 5 samples upon which prosecution was set up ...	2·34	...	7·71	...	10·05
The worst of these 5 samples which contained 34 per cent. of added water ...	2·15	...	5·55	...	7·7

Two samples sent for analysis were unfortunately broken in transit and had to be treated as informal samples. In one of the cases, the sample retained by the Inspector was sent to replace the broken one, but this also got broken.

	Milk Fat.		Solids not Fat.		Total Solids
The Government standard is fixed at ...	3·0	...	8·5	...	11·5



I also obtained a number of informal samples without the venders' knowledge thereof, for rough testing purposes, so that I could know who was selling good milk, or milk that was inferior through the fat being partly abstracted. In the cases where I suspected it to be below standard milk, I caused formal samples to be obtained, and submitted them for analysis to the Public Analyst. Most of the milk sellers have raised the price of their milk and have also raised the standard of the quality at the same time, which previously many of them had reduced, but not so much so as to be below the Government standard, but there are still some dealers who have raised the price, but not the quality. This is very unfair to their customers, and a cause of weakness in those children or adults who have to use it as food. Taking the supply of milk in this Borough as a whole I consider it to be of fair quality, but in many cases not as it comes from the cow.

#### DAIRIES AND COW-SHEDS.

During the year, 301 inspections of Cow-sheds and Dairies, and 14 inspections of Milk-shops in the Borough have been made.

The main faults found were want of cleanliness of the cows, the floors, and the cow-shed walls, especially those at the rear of the animals. Also complaints had to be made about the ventilation of some of the Cow-sheds.

A great improvement is still required in the conditions under which the milch cows are housed, and some of the cow-keepers are to blame for the dirty manner in which some shippens and cows are still kept.

Several of the Dairies are unsatisfactory as to light and ventilation. All were found clean.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

Since my last report, the Meat Inspector, who is also my assistant, has made 513 inspections of the slaughter-houses in the Borough during the year, and I have made 27 during his annual holiday. These inspections were made at the time the animals were being slaughtered or immediately afterwards. The bulk of this work has to be done in the evenings or early mornings, sometimes on Sundays, as the slaughtering of animals is done therein at *all* hours.

These inspections resulted in the surrender by the butchers, or persons interested in the slaughtered animals, of the following, viz:—

Six portions of carcasses of cows mostly forequarters, twenty-two sets of bovine lungs, ten livers, two cow heads, eight pigs' heads, and six pigs' plucks, all for tuberculosis. One sheep's liver for cirrhosis, three bovine livers for hydatid cysts, one bovine liver for abscesses, twenty-three pounds of frozen beef for bone taint, seven unsound frozen tripe stomachs, also one pig's carcass slaughtered (*in extremis*) through illness. The method of slaughtering might be improved if you adopted sections 9, 11 and 12 of the Amended Model Bye-laws relating thereto; especially in the slaughtering of pigs and calves which are now often bled to death without being stunned into unconsciousness before bleeding. This, in the opinion of the Meat Inspector, causes unnecessary cruelty to the animals. The uncleanness of a few of the slaughter-houses leaves much room for improvement owing to the accumulation of bones, fat, and offal being kept *in the slaughter-houses or lairages for a longer period* than the twenty-four hours allowed by your Bye-laws. The attention of the butchers has again been drawn to the more prompt removal of offal and the more regular compliance with the Bye-laws requiring the re-limewashing of the slaughter-houses (four times in the year).

Four hundred and seventy-three visits have been made during the year to the places where other foods were in course of preparation, or were exposed for sale for the food of man, such as tripe-dressers, cow heel establishments, pork butchers, blood pudding, Yorkshire duck, sausage and brawn makers.

Many visits have also been made to fish dealers', chip potatoes, peas and bean shops, and to ice cream makers' establishments.

As much time as is possible is given to this class of work, but owing to the large number of such places, and of the slaughter-houses, which are all over the town, it is physically impossible to inspect every animal slaughtered, and every class of food prepared for consumption in the Borough.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875—1912.

During the year sixty-five samples of Food and Drugs have been obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst (J. White, Esq., Derby), for analysis, as follows, viz.:—46 samples of milk (two were broken in transit), 3 samples of butter, 1 of lard, 2 of cream of tartar, 2 of flowers of sulphur, 2 of tartaric acid, 3 of bicarbonate of soda, 3 of borax, and 3 of margarine. Eight samples of milk were reported by him as being adulterated with water or for being deficient in milk fat. Two of these were informal samples. In five cases the vendors were prosecuted and convicted, and in one case the Committee considered that a warning would be sufficient. Four other samples were slightly deficient but were so near the standard that the Analyst passed them "as genuine but of slightly inferior quality." The Inspector warned the vendors in these cases.



### BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register is 55. Six of these are classed as underground, being technically so. Seventy-one visits have been made to them during the year. All the defects found have been remedied.

### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number on the register is 27, four of them are not being used. They are situated all over the Borough. Five hundred and forty visits have been made to them during the year. Eight notices have been served and complied with for breaches of the Bye-laws.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 13 places within the Borough which come under this description. All except two are connected with the tripe trade. Fifty-one visits have been made to them during the year. Three required re-limewashing. This has been done.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

By the courtesy of your Surveyor, Mr. T. Haynes, I am able to inform you that 45 houses have been re-drained or re-sewered during the year. Eighteen new houses have been drained and the drains connected with the main sewerage system of the Borough. One main sewer has been extended. The following new erections have been completed, or are in hand, viz:— 18 houses, 1 club, 1 stable, 2 temporary wood buildings, 20 waste water-closets and 7 water-closets. Alterations have been made to 1 mill, and to 2 houses during the year.

### SMOKE NUISANCES.

Owing to the war the rules have had to be relaxed to some extent. I have written to several firms during the year drawing their attention to the bad stoking of



the furnaces, and amendment has followed. Many observations have been made during the year. I consider there is room for improvement (especially at one mill just outside the Borough, which is a constant offender.)

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 83 domestic and other workshops, 2 factory laundries, 1 hand laundry, and 62 factories on the register. During the year to these and the bakehouses six hundred and forty visits have been made. All the defects found have been remedied.

## HOUSING.

In the whole Borough I know of no houses so dilapidated as to be unfit for habitation. There are many of the low rented houses requiring repairs such as small patches of plaster, broken flags, or paint and papering required. The back-to-back houses as a rule have open views; in many instances with little or no obstruction between them and the surrounding hills. The great amount of open spaces or common yards to these houses are an advantage for light and ventilation; but in some instances, where they are not kept in good order, they are a source of danger. They are too large to be paved or flagged, the cost of this would be more than the property value would allow. If the tenants would make gardens or grass plots of a portion of these large open yards this would overcome the difficulty, as then the other portion of yard near to the houses could be flagged or paved and channelled. But the tenants will not take this task upon themselves, even when the owner is willing to assist them to make the gardens, so the next best course, in my opinion, is to keep them well surfaced with gravel from the sandpits in the neighbourhood, and to see that no refuse or garbage is allowed to accumulate therein or

thereon. There has been a temporary suspension of dealing with the houses under the provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Act owing to the shortage of artizan labour required for such work through men being called up for Army requirements. The total number of houses visited for the purpose of the Public Health Act, and its Amendment Acts, during the year was 5347. Also 671 inspections and re-inspections of houses were made under the Housing and Town Planning Act, as the work of putting into reasonable tenantable repair of those houses scheduled in previous years proceeded either by voluntary consent, or under section 17 of the Act. Twenty-eight more houses have been inspected for the purpose of the Act this year, scheduled for that purpose, and ordered to be reported upon as soon as I could deal with the work. Two areas were inspected in the latter portion of December (see table in Medical Officer's report). The department has been carried on under adverse circumstances this year owing to the war, and, in my opinion, has dealt with its varied work in a fairly satisfactory manner.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**SAMUEL DANE,**

Certified Inspector,

Assoc. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Town Hall, Glossop.

*Bird Nest Cottage,*

*40, Primrose Lane,*

*Glossop,*

*March 8th, 1916.*



